Improving the wind power capacity

1728.MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India slipped to 5th position in total wind power installed capacity at the end of the last year, with China overtaking it by a huge margin in terms of both new capacity and total installed capacity;

(b) if so, whether according to the Global Wind Energy Council, India added 1800 mw during this year taking the installed capacity to 9645 mw whereas China, in comparison, added 6300 mw, second only to US in new additions, taking its installed capacity at the end of the year to 12210 mw; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to improve wind capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India was able to maintain a steady growth of 1800 MW capacity addition per year in 2008 also. According to Global Wind Energy Council, China doubled their capacity addition to 6300 MW in the year 2008.

(c) The Government continues to promote wind energy generation in the country through fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption, ten years' tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Ministry's Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy generation in the potential States.

Reduction in capital cost of solar power

1729.SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reduction in the capital cost of solar power (Rs./kw) over the last five years globally and in India; and

(b) what are projections for it during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The cost of solar photovoltaic (PV) modules has reduced during the last five years. As per some of the estimates the reduction is from average cost of US $ 4,200 per kW to US $ 2,700 per kW. During the same period, in India the average cost has reduced from about Rs. 1,80,000 per kW to Rs. 1,45,000 per kW. The present trend indicates that the cost will continue to decline due to global

R&D efforts, expanded utilization of solar PV modules for various applications and volume production. Some of the international reports have projected that in the next five years, the cost of PV modules could come down to US $ 1,000-1,500 per kW. Indian cost of PV modules is also expected to reduce on the same line to Rs. 60,000-80,000 per kW by that time.

Floating rates for diesel and petrol

1730. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to introduce floating rates for diesel and petrol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for not declaring the hydrocarbon pricing policy, so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (d) With the dismantling of the Administered Pricing Mechanism, with effect from 1.4.2002, Government has decided that pricing of petroleum products, except for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG will be market-determined. However, in view of the steep increase and volatility in international oil prices since 2004-05, Government has been modulating the retail prices of the four sensitive petroleum products, namely, Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG.

Increase in oil production

1731. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's oil production would be increased by about 25 per cent to match the future requirements;

(b) if so, the details worked out, so far; and

(c) the role of such production in Andhra Pradesh as well as State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) During the X Plan period (2002-2007) country's actual crude oil production was 166.569 Million Metric Tonne (MMT). In the XI Plan period (2007-2012) the crude oil production is projected at 206.763 MMT, which is about 24% higher than the actual production in X Plan.